

Volume II.

THE DAILY REBEL.

Published every day (Sundays excepted) BY FRANC. M. PAUL.

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THE DAILY REBEL.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1864.

EVENING EDITION.

Latest from the Front.

Our army is reported at present about two miles south of the Chattahoochee, and the enemy are reported as not having crossed in any considerable force. The opinion prevails that a battle will be fought near the banks of the Chattahoochee, should Sherman undertake to cross with his force. He is cautious, as yet, in his operations, feeling his way cautiously. There was but little skirmishing yesterday. A report prevails that twenty thousand of the enemy's force have crossed in the neighborhood of Roswell, but it is not credited. Today will probably develop something of the enemy's plans.

Report of men Admitted into Hospital at Griffin, Ga., July 10th, 1864.

The following named soldiers were admitted into Hospitals at this place to-day:

CATHOLIC HOSPITAL. Captain W. M. Tinsdale, A. O. M. Hardee's corps. W. E. Merrill, co. G, 1st Tenn. Henry Rice, co. G, 1st Tenn. W. W. Hays, 1st Tenn. Asst. Sur. G. W. Vanghan, Tarrant's Battery. Lieut. J. H. Hays, co. C, 1st Tenn. H. G. Lewis, co. D, 2nd Tenn. W. B. Smith, co. C, 1st Tenn. W. B. Crockett, co. E, 1st and 4th Mo. R. F. Holloway, 1st Mo. Private Matt. Abelson, co. D, 2nd Mo. M. B. Alexander, co. A, 3rd Tenn. T. E. Foster, co. C, 2nd Tenn. G. H. Edwards, co. C, 2nd Tenn. B. F. Stevens, co. D, 12th Ga. G. A. Webb, co. G, 2nd Ga. G. A. Webb, co. G, 2nd Ga. F. M. Martin, co. E, 4th Ala. W. E. Bradford, co. E, 27th Miss. W. J. Pock.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.

Private R. E. Muller, co. E, 4th Ga. Private D. J. Barker, co. F, 2nd Ga. Reg. I. G. Hutton, co. B, 26th Ala. DEPT. OF DIRECTOR HOSPITAL. Private J. L. Martin, co. G, 2nd Ga. Reg. J. H. Gorman, co. E, 27th Ga. R. C. FOSTER, 4th. Surg. in charge of Hosp.

The Situation.

The enemy evidently depends upon the cutting of our communications and the interception of our supplies, to do his work at Richmond and compel our army to evacuate Virginia and leave the present capital of the Confederacy in their hands. The raiders have done some damage, but they have come to grief—a swift vengeance has been meted out to them, and their attempt hereafter will be feeble and less ambitious.

Our desperate movements would seem to have taken them by surprise, and we are confident that all his lines on this side of the James River, though a portion of his force is said to have been cut off, probably for the defense of Washington. Some days ago, information was received from Matthews county, which forms the point of the peninsula between the York River and the Rappahannock, and into the Chesapeake Bay, that the enemy had crossed the river, and were in the neighborhood of the defense of Washington. The news was not confirmed, as well as the number of troops he has with him, is not published, even if it is known.

It is reported that the enemy had crossed the Potomac—other reports say that he had captured Harper's Ferry. All these reports are to be taken with a grain of salt. We do not know that the enemy has advanced farther than Martinsburg, if so far. What his intentions may be no one outside of official circles can say. We doubt if his own officers are apprised of it. It is to be hoped that this movement may answer the purpose for which it was intended—Winningham Journal, of the 8th.

Yellow Fever.

The Mobile Tribune, noticing the fact that yellow fever has nowhere existed in the Confederate States since the war began, attributes this exemption to the rigorous quarantine regulations which have been put in force. It is to be hoped that the scourge can always be kept out by a strict quarantine.

We desire to call the attention of the Tribune to the consideration of the question of quarantine. New Orleans, though with an open port for the last two years, has also been free of yellow fever (unless it now exists there to the extent of a few cases). So has Port Royal and San Francisco. It is to be hoped that the enemy, if it is true that they have not had the great commercial intercourse with foreign ports that they formerly enjoyed, they have still, notwithstanding, been visited by many vessels from low fever localities. We may, then, with plausibility, attribute their exemption to some other cause, exclusive of the one indicated by the Tribune.

"Villainous saltpetre." May not the vast expenditure of powder during the war have so agitated and purified the atmosphere as to expel Yellow Jack, or the conditions that are favorable to the spread of the disease? We presume that every observing man has before this time become convinced that heavy cannonading has had much to do with the removal of the scourge for the last three years, and it is certainly not unreasonable to advance the theory that it has also affected the health of the country by its action upon the currents and the winds.

GRANT'S ARMY.—Senator Wilson, of Mass., Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in the course of a recent debate in the Senate, gave some interesting information relative to the strength of the Union army, &c., of very great value. From this official exhibit, it appears that since the 17th of October last, six hundred thousand men, not including black men, have enlisted or re-enlisted in the Yankee army, and that one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars have been expended in bounties since that period; that within the past year seven hundred thousand men have been put in the field, and that since General Grant commenced his march toward Richmond, reinforcements to the number of forty-eight thousand men, exclusive of the one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars have been forwarded to him.

The threatened great raid under Gen. Smith, in North Mississippi, as we believe from information that we have received, has been abandoned—and, probably, because the forest in that region, ready to meet the chivalrous charge, was given to Sturgis. All these raids, made and threatened, may be for the purpose of keeping us on the edge of our seats, and in this section that otherwise might join General Johnston.

[Mobile Tribune.] A lady was passing along a street when she was met by a man, who, in a staggering gait, stepped on her dress. Turning to the lady, he remarked, "Hoops take up so much room, to which the lady quietly replied: "Not so much as whiskey, sir," and passed on.

"Boy," said an ill-tempered fellow to a noisy lad, who was on his heels for when I am going by?" returned the boy, "what are you going for when I am hollering?"

A good jest in time is misfortune is food and drink. It is strength to the army, digestion to the stomach, and courage to the heart.

The News.

The special dispatch from Charleston which we publish will awake the apprehensions of the citizens in respect of Mobile. It comes from a gentleman who has access to all the best means of information. We suppose, however, that an attack on our harbor defenses has not been unexecuted any time since Farragut assailed Fort Powell, Gen. Canby recently paid a visit to the admiral on his flag ship, and we suppose it was made in relation to this subject. We do not see, however, that it is possible for the enemy to bring an operating land force, and so far into the bowels of the land without impediment, as though we had no lookouts in the direction of Vicksburg.

The raid on Jackson, we suppose, has no other purpose than to do as much harm to our railroads and our bridges as can be done without danger, and though it does seem strange that so small a force as it is reported the Yankees have, could have marched so far into the bowels of the land without impediment, as though we had no lookouts in the direction of Vicksburg.

The threatened great raid under Gen. Smith, in North Mississippi, as we believe from information that we have received, has been abandoned—and, probably, because the forest in that region, ready to meet the chivalrous charge, was given to Sturgis. All these raids, made and threatened, may be for the purpose of keeping us on the edge of our seats, and in this section that otherwise might join General Johnston.

[Mobile Tribune.] The Army and Navy Journal, a New York paper of high military authority, thus accounts for the tardiness of the Yankee commander: Sherman, who, after the series of bold flanking movements which placed him in front of Marietta, Georgia, was met by the army of Johnston, and, confronting Joe Johnston's army at the former place, in no apparent haste for a further advance. Our operations in Georgia have reached a stage when it is difficult to see the development of the co-operative movement against Richmond. If Johnston proposes to make a serious fight in defense of Atlanta, which we are inclined to believe he will do, to a point that leaves him but little room for further retreat, and, though he may gain something from delay, we can hardly afford yet to force him to battle, with the prospect that, in case of a victory on our part, the remnants of his broken army will be thrown into the sea against us in Virginia.

Besides, it is part of Gen. Sherman's plan to make sure of his position by obtaining supplies in his immediate rear, which will make him independent of a line of communication so exposed to raids as his is shown to be. On the capture of Resaca, as we are informed, the stores and provisions were removed to that place, and the capture of Allatoona Pass, on the 24th inst., gave us a strong position for the establishment of a new depot. Of this, advantage has, no doubt, been taken, though the raid of Wheeler's cavalry upon the railroad at Calhoun south of Resaca, may have temporarily interrupted the progress of our trains. We think, however, that the capture of Resaca and Sherman is reported to have, he should be able to defend himself against any permanent annoyance from detached bands of horsemen like Wheeler's. Give him a little more time and he will be in a position to act independently of his communications north of Allatoona Pass.

[Correspondence of the Mobile Evening News.] Letter from Louisiana.

CLINTON, LA., June 28, 1864. The report which was heard here touching the dissolution of the Free Negro Convention in New Orleans, and which I mentioned in a late letter to you, is so misunderstood, that I feel compelled to set it right; but, as I notice from a published account current in the New Orleans paper, that only about ten thousand dollars remain out of a total of one hundred and fifty thousand, and that the "society" is but a few days from its dissolution, at last accounts they were engaged upon the "society"—but as four out of the committee, Dutchmen, who did not understand our language, the job was somewhat botched, and the whole subject is somewhat confused.

Though no publication has been made of the changes in Government—the deposition of Hubbs, the removal of the military governor, and the assumption of command of the army by Sickles—it is fully believed here by those who are best posted, and have the most reliable sources of information, that the new Government, which is being organized in accordance with the policy at Washington, will not recognize any "civil" authorities in the States in rebellion. The Yankee States, which are to be governed by a military governor, and not a civil one. Moreover, Banks has shown himself fully and completely in the saddle. The Yankees have no fancy for a general who invariably gets whipped in every battle, and it is precisely in the position of military governor of New Orleans that Banks' reputation is likely to shine to the best advantage. Both he and his wife are remarkable for show, gaudiness, and being made spectacles of, and in New Orleans the occasion will be frequently where these desires may be indulged.

The campaign in Western Louisiana being virtually over, there is now a prospect of some stirring times on this side of the great river. Mysterious movements of troops, and landings at unusual points, certain preparations that are known to be going on, and cautious reconnoissances in our front, indicate the probability of an advance into Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, the intention being probably to strike the line of the Jackson railroad, to give us a contraband information to the enemy, when I say that their game is closely watched, and that they will not find our military authorities asleep. They had better take warning from the fate of Grierson and Sturgis, or some of them may be hanged, the crime of being generally having been proved against them. Yesterday morning was the time appointed for them to expiate the fatal penalty, and a quarter of twelve o'clock, the arrangements having been fully made, they were brought to the scaffold erected in the yard back of the penitentiary building, and a few minutes given them to make any remarks or change in prayer.

Precisely at eleven o'clock, a cry was drawn over each of their faces, the signal given, and they were hanged to eternity. They were named, Wm. Leamon, Cyrus Lee, John J. Lewis, Jr., George Thomas, R. West, and Benjamin F. West, respectively charged with assault with intent to kill, bushwhacking, robbery and murder.

Leamon, next to the two Wests, protested his innocence. Catholic acknowledged his guilt, and gave a short history of his life, but as he talked very low, only a few persons present could hear him.

The prisoners all stood firm and composed, except Cathie, whose wife had been permitted to visit him during the last night of his life. He was considerably excited, and while the rope was being adjusted, had to be supported by the hangman in charge until the fatal drop was sprung. Leamon struggled considerably, his neck not being dislocated. When the officer told him his time had come, he remarked that he felt as natural and unconcerned as though he was going to dinner. The remainder appeared to the easy.

After being suspended the usual time, their bodies were taken down and delivered to their friends.

CONFIDENTIAL A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Cincinnati Commercial's Washington correspondent says: It is said the Judiciary Committee of the House will in a few days report a bill authorizing the contesting of a Presidential election, and to prescribe the manner in which it shall be done. At present, while the election of a Constable, Mayor, Congressman or Governor, can be contested, there is no form prescribed by the constitution or law for contesting the validity of a Presidential election. The House cannot do it; neither can the Senate, and there is no authority for a joint action for that purpose.

The Democrats are the leading spirits in the new bill, but the Republicans offer no objections to it. Should it pass at this session, it may be put into practical operation by the opposition side, and, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election being due to the votes of the Southern States, which is not at all probable at the present writing. At any rate such a law ought to be in the statute books, and no political party can oppose it as a party, and stand fair before the country.

It is ever the inevitable that is the object of our profoundest worship. With the lover it is not the seen, but the unseen, that he muses upon.

THE GERRILLAS AT HICKMAN, KY.—Some particulars of the condition of things in the vicinity of Hickman, have reached us, which we throw together to the best of our ability. Col. Denzel is said to have 800 regular Confederate troops under his command back of Hickman, hunting guerrillas and bushwhackers, and giving them the choice of entering the Confederate service by enlisting in the army, or be hanged unless they do so by a given time. The repugnance they have to entering the service may be estimated from the fact that nine of them have been hanged, though it is probable that their atrocities had provoked the commander of the Confederates force to a degree that forbade mercy.

[Cairo Democrat, 21st ult.]

The Family of Patrick Henry.

The statement, in a paragraph we have copied from the New York Freeman's Journal, that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is a grandson of Patrick Henry, is not quite correct. The following extract from a private letter sometime last year by the Reverend Edward Fontaine of Mississippi, gives the true relationship, and supplies some other interesting genealogical links:

I am the son of Col. Patrick H. Fontaine, of Henry county, Virginia. My grandfather, Colonel John Fontaine, married Maria, the eldest child of Patrick Henry; consequently I am the great-grandson of the orator.

Patrick Henry had only one brother, William, who died without children. But he had many sisters, all of whom have left descendants. Let Elizabeth, whose first husband was General Campbell, the hero of King's Mountain, and ancestor of the Prestons of South Carolina and Abingdon, Virginia. Her second husband was General Russell, a border hero. Campbell and Russell counties, Virginia, are named after her husband. She was a great woman; fully equal in talents to her brother.

Her son, the wife of General Christian of the revolution, Christian county, Kentucky, was the mother of him. She left no descendants of the name of Christian, but she is the ancestor of the Fontaines of Kentucky.

Mr. Wood (I have forgotten her Christian name) had no son by her husband Valentine Wood. I think he was once Governor of Virginia, and Wood county was named after him. One of her daughters married Mr. Southall, of Albemarle county, Virginia, and the other Judge Charles Johnston of Abingdon, Virginia, the father of our friend, the late John E. Johnston.

Patrick Henry, therefore, is the grandfather of a nephew of Patrick Henry, or rather his grand-nephew, and his great-grandson.

4th. Mrs. Meredith of Amherst county, Virginia. 5th. Mrs. Madison, of Botetown county, Virginia, the ancestor of the Howards and many of the Lewises. 6th. Mrs. Thomas—married an English merchant and settled in England.

The mother of my grandfather, Col. John Fontaine, was Elizabeth Winston, a cousin of Patrick Henry. The mother of Patrick Henry was Sarah Winston. Her first husband was Col. John Symmes, her second, John Henry.

General Patrick Henry of Mississippi and Hon. Gustavus Henry of Tennessee, are not descendants of the great orator, but their ancestor was his uncle, the Reverend Patrick Henry, Scotch Episcopal clergyman, who settled in Virginia, and educated his illustrious nephew, who was named after him.

The first of my own name whose history is well known in France, was the Seigneur Jean de la Fontaine, wrote a *Discours* of Francis I. He was a soldier, and was one of the first converts of the Reformation, a leader and protector of the Huguenots. He was born in the year 1560, and was married on the night of St. John's Eve, to a French lady, and many relations are descended from him.

From within the Yankee Lines. We are under obligations to Captain Cox, of the 2nd Alabama, who arrived in town this morning, for the following body of facts: Captain Cox was wounded in the battle of New Hope Church, on the 24th of May, in consequence of which he suffered like of a horse, and he was left in the hands of the enemy when he was taken back from that position. Having recovered sufficiently to bear removal, application was made in his behalf by the Confederate surgeon in charge, of the hospital, that he might be sent over the lines, but Sherman treated the application with contempt, and Capt. Cox, finding that preparation were being made to send him North, managed to effect his escape.

He speaks in high terms of the kindness with which he and the rest of the wounded were treated by the enemy's officers, though the private and perfectly brutal. It may be that more consideration for their future treatment influences this show of kindness, for we may expect to see the result of the campaign; though they say if they had such a commander as Gen. Johnston they would ship us in three days. They are, however, much more ready to admit the reality of his *quadruple* of war, or suffering in the moral action, he will prove quite a formidable antagonist.

Gen. E. F. Fiddler has long been waiting to visit Highgate Wood Cemetery, and the other day said to his husband, "You have never yet taken me to the cemetery." "No dear, that is a pleasure I have yet had in anticipation."

WANTED. A SITUATION as teacher, by a young lady of several years experience in teaching the English, French, Latin and French. The best of references given if required. Address box 119, 31st St. N. C.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF 15 YEARS OF AGE AND UNDER. The Second Term of this School will begin on Monday, the 1st inst., and continue 21 weeks. A punctual attendance is earnestly desired. Mr. Morrow's School will open at the same time. For particulars see Circular. H. E. MORROW. July 8-12

"DAILY REBEL" BOOK AND JOB OFFICE, Griffin, Ga.

HAYES purchased the NEW and EXTENSIVE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, now owned by Messrs. Hill & Switzer, we are now prepared to execute ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, in a style not to be surpassed by any other similar establishment in the Confederacy. Our office is now one of the largest, and the material is certainly the best.

Newest and Most Fashionable In the South. Having secured a very large stock of EXCELLENT STATIONERY, we are better than ever prepared to do all kinds of

ARMY PRINTING, at short notice, and at rates more reasonable than ever. ALL BLANKS USED BY Quartermasters, Commissaries, Ordnance Officers, Surgeons, and others, kept on hand, for sale, or printed to order, in the most

Expedient Manner. Having a good stock of FINE STATIONERY, AND CARDS, we are prepared to execute Mercantile Printing, in a style not to be excelled.

A large lot of FASHIONABLE FANCY CARDS AND NOTE PAPERS enables us to print Wedding and Ball Cards, and Invitations, Visiting Cards, &c. It is a style not to be approached by any other office in the country.

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The Crop Prospects.

The Lyncing Republican says that all accounts represent the crops in the surrounding country as being of the most promising character. It was at first supposed that the recent raid had done great damage to them, but it is now known from all quarters that the damage is very light, and that it will not materially reduce the general yield.

The most serious injury inflicted upon the farming interests has been the loss of labor at a time when it was most needed. We hope, however, that even this difficulty will not prevent our friends from saving all their grain and properly working their corn.

If kind Providence shall continue to favor us with good seasons, we may safely predict that the grain crop this year in Virginia will greatly exceed the crop last year.

The great crop, too, is also said to be unusually heavy, so that neither man nor beast is in danger of starvation the coming winter. The food crisis is passed, and we confidently believe that if we are but true to ourselves, a kind Providence will continue to safely deliver us out of every trouble.

The Rockingham Register of the 24th says a state of the country now makes it probable that God is going to give us an abundant harvest. The grass and the grain looks unusually promising, whilst the corn and the fruit trees fairly laugh and clap their hands at the prospects of filling to overflowing the measure of the gifts of a bounteous and beneficent Providence. With the Yankees in the field, we shall be in a suitable frame of mind to enjoy these gifts of the Universal Father.

Resignation of Secretary Chase—the Money Market.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says: About mid-day it was ascertained that Secretary Chase, Assistant Secretaries Harrington and Field, Solicitor Jordan, several of the clerks of the Treasury, and a number of chief clerks had all tendered their resignations, but only the Secretary's had been accepted.

Within a few minutes after its assembly the Senate went into executive session, to consider the nomination of Gov. Tod of Ohio, as successor to Mr. Chase. An excited and prolonged debate followed, the Senate being unwilling to take the Tod. A recess was ordered without confirmation of the nomination.

In its financial department the Herald says: The reported resignation of Secretary Chase created considerable sensation in Wall street yesterday, but the monetary matters were not disturbed by the rumor. The operations in gold yesterday were extremely wild, and no fixed price could be settled upon by regular dealers. It ranged between 240 and 249, but the principal sales were made at 247 to 248. Sterling exchange is quoted at 255 to 267, for currency. The Government has negotiated a loan which report places as high as one hundred million with German bankers. The terms have not transpired.

The subscription to the ten-thirty loan have come up to \$1,800,000, and \$100,000 to 102, and the five-twenties at par!

GEN. JOHNSTON'S FALLING BACK.—A correspondent of the Chicago Times, in Sherman's army, writes as follows: Johnston has made a most masterly retreat from Dalton down and riding along McPherson's column of Indians, for the purpose of realizing the difficulty of withdrawing troops in the face of an enemy, I heard frequent expressions of admiration for the generalship displayed by Johnston, who had retreated with so much rapidity without losing any of his *quadruple* of war, or suffering in the moral action, he will prove quite a formidable antagonist.

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BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS.

First Congress of the Confederate States.

Passed at the fourth session, which was begun and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, A. D. 1862, and ended on Thursday, the eighteenth day of February, 1864.

CHAP. LVI.—An Act to provide an Invalid Corps. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen, who have been disabled by wounds, or other injuries received, or disease contracted in the service of the Confederate States, and in the line of duty, shall be retired or discharged from their respective positions as hereinafter provided. But the rank, pay and emoluments of such officers, and the pay and emoluments of such non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen, shall continue to the end of the war, or as long as they shall continue so retired or discharged.

Sec. 2. That all persons claiming the benefits of this act, shall present themselves for examination, to one of the medical examining boards now established for such duty, and shall be examined by such board, and if found to be entitled to the benefits of this act, shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if found to be entitled to the benefits of this act, shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if found to be entitled to the benefits of this act, shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if found to be entitled to the benefits of this act, shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if found to be entitled to the benefits of this act, shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

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Sec. 9. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if found to be entitled to the benefits of this act, shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

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Sec. 19. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if found to be entitled to the benefits of this act, shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

Sec. 20. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if found to be entitled to the benefits of this act, shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

Sec. 21. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if found to be entitled to the benefits of this act, shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

Sec. 22. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if found to be entitled to the benefits of this act, shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

Sec. 23. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if found to be entitled to the benefits of this act, shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

Sec. 24. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if found to be entitled to the benefits of this act, shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

Sec. 25. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if found to be entitled to the benefits of this act, shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.

Sec. 26. That all persons retired or discharged as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if found to be entitled to the benefits of this act, shall be retired or discharged as aforesaid.